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Hepatic diseases & disorders.

3 It is a frequent consequence

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of a transient nature when it arises from the former and is commonly removed by depleting medicines. When it follows hepatitis it arises from the neglect of depletion. But it sometimes occurs in the West Indies from the feeble, but protracted operation of heat, and miasmata without being preceded either by yellow fever or inflammation of the liver. The blood vessels are unable in this case to emit the tones of inflam.n but descend directly ~~below disease~~ down to disorder without paping through the stage of disease.

2 It is sometimes brought on by Pleuro=
=phrela.

3 It is a frequent consequence of the

V ~~But~~ This pallid countenance does not take place in this disease from other Causes. On the Contrary - the face generally assumes not a yellow, but a Sallow or olive Color.

habitual use of Ardent Spirits. Drunkards After exhibiting red or yellow faces for a number of years, often become pale. This is the effect of the total stoppage of the secretion and excretion of bile. It is generally a forerunner of death. It marks the ~~in~~ worst grade of intemperance, ~~and~~ as does the highest grade of heat. ~~It is topo~~ The liver looks and feel like dry flesh. It is in the same torpid state that we shall say hereafter the brain is in fatuity. ~~It~~ This disorder has ~~occupies a greater or less portion of the liver~~, ~~but sometimes when it so occu=~~ been called ~~pies the whole liver it is called~~

1 Hepitalgia. It is generally ~~attended~~ with some pain, and when enlarged, with a difficulty in lying upon the left side. It sometimes continues for many years without any pain, but more commonly it brings on a fatal Ascites,

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for the lymphatics being numerous in ~~thinks~~ the liver, the Streams of lymph which usually flow, tho' it are naturally diverted into the Abdomen. Where it does not produce Ascites, it brings on Atrophy, and marasmus that is, a waste of the body without fever. It sometimes ends in a fatal hemorrhage known by the name of Melena.

The Remedies for this disorder are

1 A large Caustic applied to the external region of the liver. ~~It~~ I have once seen the liver recuperated by this remedy & an incipient Dropsy of the belly thereby cured.

2 The Cold Bath. The late Dr Denormandie of Bristol in this state assured me he ~~the~~ seen it cured by the use of this remedy.

3 Friections & Stimulating Applications

to the region of the liver.

4 Calomel in small doses continued for months & years. I think I have done good by this medicine used in this way in Hepitalgia.

5 Chalybeates ~~and~~ bitters and aromatics. They act sympathetically upon the liver and they impart a vigor to the whole system which is felt by the liver.

6 Long journies persisted in once a year for ~~two~~ three or four years, have sometimes cured this disease.

7 ~~Idiopathic~~ I have once known it removed by a change of climate.

I shall dismiss this disorder of the liver by remarking that it fre=quently exists in a portion of the

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liver only, and in these cases is often combined with some one of the diseases of the liver which have been described.

II Jaundice.

The symptoms of this disorder are yellowness ~~[illegible]~~ over the external surface of the body, but most obviously in the eyes — languor, depression of spirits, costiveness — now and then diarrhea — white stools, — itching of the skin — a slow fever but more commonly a natural pulse, with a natural temperature of the skin. Costiveness is said to occur most frequently in young people. It is said to be less common in old people, & very rare in drunkards.

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Its Causes are transient & Chronic.
The former are 1 a Spasm upon the
common duct, 2 bilious & intermitting
fevers. — ~~because we~~ It is said sometimes ~~observed it~~ to prevail
~~to appear~~ as an epidemic. When it does,
it is as a Symptom only of those Autom=
=nal diseases. 3 Fear 4 anger. 5 pressure
from Contiguous parts particularly
from the pancreas, ~~the~~ from the Colon when distended with
feces, and the Uterus in pregnancy.
The Chronic Causes are 1 viscid
bile, and Gall Stones obstructing the
cystic or common Duct. 2 a tumor
or Scirrhus in either of those ducts, or
in the pancreas.
3 Dr Monro mentions a Case of Jaundice
from the common Duct becoming im=
=pervious from Disease.

a matter in the duodenum particularly
coagulated milk obstructing the passage of
bile into it. Take notice Gentlemen, the
obstruction in the two last ~~cases~~ cases that
have been mentioned is only in the com=
=mon duct. Dr Monro informs us
that he once saw the cystic duct so
completely closed by two gall stones
that no air could pass thro' it, &
yet the patient died without Jaundice.
Dr Rutherford saw a similar ~~case~~ absence of
Jaundice ~~from~~ where ~~an obstruction of~~ the
cystic duct was obstructed by a gall
stone as large as a nutmeg. When
a Jaundice occurs with a complete
obstruction of this duct, it is sup=
=posed the obstructing matter com=
=municates impressions from the

insensible Cystic Duct, to the exquisitely sensible and irritable termination of the Common Duct in the Duodenum which is thereby contracted, and thus hepatic bile is retained, and afterwards absorbed, or conveyed by regurgitation into the blood. There is in this ~~case~~ case an error of senses and notes.

5 Dr Stoll has given us an account of three cases of fatal jaundice in which no obstruction of any kind was discovered either in the Cystic, or Common duct. The obstruction was probably from a tonic spasm upon the common duct which relaxed after death.

~~When obstructions are seated in the Cystic Duct only, the gall-bladder of~~

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~~The body goes on as usual.~~

There have been many disputes whether bile can exist in the blood. Dr Roebuck a graduate in this University has clearly proved that it does, in this disorder, by a number of satisfactory experiments. There have likewise been disputes among pathologists whether the bile be conveyed into the blood in a jaundice by absorption or regurgitation. It is most probable it enters the blood in both ways. The black jaundice seems to be produced by the absorption of ~~bile conveyed~~ black bile. ~~from the gall bladder~~. Dr Smith supposes the blackness of the Africans to be derived originally from this cause.

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I have seen the color of the face of a greenish cast in several instances of jaundice. I have no doubt of its being derived from the absorption of green bile. ~~from the gall bladder~~.

Persons of all ages are subject to the Jaundice. It occurs in new born infants. It attacks the two sexes nearly alike. Of 100 patients whom Dr Hebberden attended in a given time in this disorder 52 were men & 48 women.

Objects are seldom coloured in the eye by this disorder, owing to the bile tinging the tunica ~~albu~~ conjunctiva only, and not the humors of the eye, nor is the color of the brain, nor of the tongue, nor the ~~taste of the~~ Saliva - nor the quality of the milk generally affected by the bile

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which circulates with the blood. Milk and oysters have their natural taste, but there are certain aliments and drinks which impart a sensation of bitter to the tongue.

There is something ~~extraordinary~~ peculiar in the action of the bile upon different parts of the body. While several of the fluids, and some of the solid parts of the body receive ~~neither~~ no color from it, the cartilages and bones are sometimes tinged by it. Of this Dr Stoll mentions an instance which came under his own observation.

The <u>Remedies</u> for Jaundice should be regulated by its Symptoms & Causes. If the pulse be full or tense, it will be proper to begin the cure by

1 Bloodletting. The disorder in this state of the pulse is always accompanied with more or less disease in the liver. I have occasionally bled in this ~~state~~ combination of disorder with disease with success once in 1803, and again in 1809 in the Pennsy^a Hospital, but I have as often ~~bled as~~ employed this remedy without effect. Authors generally consider a Jaundice ~~with fever~~ fever with as a most alarming symptom. It is to probably chiefly from the neglect of early and sufficient bleeding.

If the Jaundice arise from a spasm upon the Common Duct, the remedies should be

2 Opiates, laxatives, the Warm bath, and afterwards tonics.

36 If it arise from the pressure of the Colon distended with feces, they should be removed by 3 Purges. If it arise from the pressure of the pregnant Uterus upwards, it should be removed by depressing the Uterus by means of a bandage. If it arise from viscid bile it should be removed, 5 by emetics - purges - mineral waters - Soap, excise, Dandelyon - and mercury. ~~I have said it arises from Gall stones. The remedies for them shall be mentioned under our next head.~~

The following empirical prescription has been found useful in the cure of Jaundice. Its efficacy is probably confined chiefly to those cases in

which Obstructions from viscid bile have existed in the cystic and common ducts. Potash and Gum Arabic of each ℥ss Castile Soap ℥i Brandy ℔i. From a half to a whole wine glass full of this medicine is usually taken three times a day.

The Remedies for the removal of Gallstones, which I have said is one of the Causes of Jaundice shall be mentioned under ~~our second~~ another head.

III. There is a disorder in the liver nearly allied to Jaundice, but not accompanied with yellowness of the Skin. It consists in a preternatural accumulation and stagnation of bile in the Gallbladder, ~~and a stagna~~ from a torpor in its fibres. ~~I have called~~ The stools are generally white, except after taking a purge

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where they are of a dark color. I have called it Costiveness of the liver. Its remedies are active purges, mercury and exercise.

IV. Gall Stones come next in order under our notice. They are formed from the bile, and differ from each other in the following particulars.

1 In size, being ~~sometimes than~~ about as large as a small pea, up to a small egg.

2 In figure being rough, angular, or highly polished from their friction upon each other. Dr Physick has in possession two or three stones of the latter kind taken from the gall bladder of Mrs Fuller the gentleman case was mentioned in speaking of the secretion of water by the liver.

3 In number being from one to 114. That immense number of gall stones Dr

Shattuck tells us were found in the Gall-
-bladder of a person dissected by Dr Prescott
of Groton in Massachusets.

4 In Weight - from five grains to ℥i ʒiv ʒi
and three grains. A Gall Stone of the latter
weight is mentioned by Dr Lettsom in the
first volume of the Memoirs of the Me-
-dical Society of London.

5 In Consistence. They are of the Consistence
of tallow, and sometimes nearly as solid
as stone.

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6 They differ in ~~their component parts~~ the nature of the matter which compose them. Fourcroy has mentioned 6 species of them, ~~deposited to the Dept of Chem~~ for an account of which I refer you to ~~pot~~ Chemical books and to the Professor of Chemistry. — One of the species of them is inflammable. This I discovered by an experiment made upon a gall stone taken out of the liver of a woman who died in our hospital when I was a student of medicine. —

These Galls stones sometimes lie for years in the Gall bladder without giving any pain. a Stone that weighed ℥ij was found in the Gall bladder one of the Earls of Bath, & yet he never was disturbed from it. Six Gall stones were found in the Gall bladder of the unfortunate Miss Robinson. & yet she ~~died of~~ never had any of the symptoms which they induce in the liver or stomach. She died of a Hydrothorax. a Gall stone of ℥ij ij & ℥ij was found in the liver of Lord Walpole, and yet ~~his~~ the Apothecary who attended him for 40 years said he had never once com-=plained of pain or disease from that cause. Similar ~~these~~ cases to those which have been ~~are probably rare. Gall~~ mentioned are probably rare. They are often attended with great pain sometimes so exquisite as to cause ~~from the~~ loud cries & shrieks that are heard thro'

a whole neighbourhood. ~~We need not wonder at the intensity of the pain when we reflect upon~~ This pain is occasioned by the passage of a stone ~~thro'~~ from the Gall bladder to the bowels, or by its stoppage in its progress to them. We need not wonder at the intensity of the pain when we reflect upon the size of the Duct thro' which the stone passes with the size of many of the Gall stones ch. w. pass thro' it. The ~~Seat of~~ first in the pit of the stomach, from where it spread ~~thro'~~ the region of the liver, and upper bowels. It lasts ~~for~~ with some intervals & with some diminution in degree from three days to a month. Chills attend this pain, but neither fever nor ~~fals~~ increased frequency, or fulness

V; such as are proper in the forming state of the disease induced by them.

+ ~~To~~ ~~that~~ I'd The symptoms of an approaching attack of this disease are slight pain - costiveness - flatulency - and yellow-turbid water. In this state of the disease small & repeated doses of laudanum - abstinence - a gentle purge ~~not~~ the pediluvium, & rest prevent the formation of a paroxysm.

or tension of the pulse. a yellowness of the Skin generally attends each paroxysm of the disease. In some persons a sallowness of the face is a constant symptom of the presence of ~~Gall~~ stones in the Gall bladder. — ~~It~~ From the supposed absence of muscular fibres in the Cystic duct, and the small degree of sensibility possessed both by ~~the~~ it, and the Ductus Communis, the pain is said ~~never~~ to depend upon the Stone pressing upon, and ~~pass~~ distending the Duodenum at the place where it is connected with the common duct.

The Remedies ~~the~~ for Gall stones divide them into ~~three~~ Classes 1st such as are proper to relieve a paroxysm of the disease, indeed by them: 2d such as are proper to remove ~~its cause~~ them. 3d such as are proper to

~~It~~ The Remedies for a paroxysm of the

disease should be, 2 vs. ~~when~~ I know the pulse does not indicate it, but ~~it appears~~ when the pain is exquisite, it lessens it, and prepares the way for large doses of ℞ Laudanum by the mouth and by way of Injection. 3 the Warm Bath, 4 mustard to the extremities, and 5 a Blister to the Side, or pit of the stomach. after the pain is subdued, 6 opening medicines consisting of purges & Clysters.

III. The Remedies proper to remove ~~the~~ ~~diseases~~ Galls Stones have been divided into chemical & mechanical. the former are said to Alkaline Salts - Lime Water, Soap - a mixture of Ether and Spirit of ~~turpentine~~ - the yolk of an egg & Ether mixed together - Lime Juice - & the Juice of the Dandelyon - that is

The late Dr Zimmerman thought highly of this simple medicine. It was one of his prescriptions for Frederick the II King of Prussia for a dropsy but on by an obstructed liver. He prescribed the extract of this ~~medicine~~ plant as well as its juice, and that to the amount he lets 2ds of an hundred pounds a year.

It is probable all the medicines that have been mentioned act differently according to the nature, or component parts of the gall stones. —

the Taraxicum of Linnaeus. There are respectable Vouchers for the efficacy of all the medicines I have mentioned. In favor of the Dandelion, I can speak from my own experience. I was led to use it with the more confidence from having read in Chesselden's Anatomy that Oxen when killed in the Winter discover biliary concretions in the liver, but never after they have fed for two or three months upon the Spring Grasses. I have heard this fact confirmed by a butcher in this city. In what manner all these medicines act I know not – It is certain some of them partially ~~they~~ dissolve the Gall Stones out of the ~~body~~, but it is difficult to conceive how they can be conveyed in a state so concentrated, or ~~even so diluted~~ in such a quantity as to act upon the Gall-Stones in the Gall bladder. ~~Dr Zimmerman's practice~~ Hooke

V Dr Darwin & Dr Jacob Hall have published
each a Case performed by this remedy. –

The remedies which act mechanically in removing Gall Stones are

1 ~~Heavy~~ Emetics frequently repeated
2 Active purges. 3 copious draughts of warm water.
4 Electricity. 5 Exercise especially on horseback. 6 a temperate diet consisting chiefly of vegetables. 7 The alterative use of Calomel. With this remedy given in such doses as not to affect the mouth, I am sure I have done & will.

8 a Salivation should be resorted to, when the Calomel does not succeed in alterative doses. Dr Gibbons tells us in the Annals of medicine, that he ~~can~~ removed gall stones from 12 persons out of 13 by this remedy. —

Costiveness should be carefully prevented by lenient purges.

V. The ~~last~~ next disorder of the liver that I ~~shall~~ was mentioned is Scrophula.

It may be known by occurring in scrofulous habits. The remedies for it are the same as for that disorder in other parts of the body, all of which ~~shall~~ will be enumerated in their proper place. I have once seen the whole liver affected with it, ~~the it tumors but~~ It was in a ~~to~~ boy whose whole glandular system was more or less affec=ted with the same disorder

VI. ~~The~~ Schirrus is sometimes the effect of previous inflammation, but it is often the product of impressions too feeble to manifest themselves in disease or pain. ~~It~~ ~~which~~ Hepitalgia may be ~~considered to the~~ considered as the flesh of the liver, this may be considered as ~~to~~ its death. It is rarely recapitated.

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will not be surprized at this when you reflect how little medicine has ever been able to accomplish in Schirrus even where we are able to apply our remedies in contact with them. The knife is generally the only cure for them.

VII. Worms are sometimes ~~produced by~~ found in the liver in which they ~~produce~~ are both cause & effect of disease, and disorder. Dr Rost says he has often found worms in the livers of persons who have died of the hepatic state of fever. There is a remarkable case of disorder & death induced by a large worm in the liver of a Mrs Holt of this city related by Dr Thomas Bond in one of the Volumes

of the London Medical inquiries and Observations. In the month of Augt 1811 I lost a patient ~~in~~ with symptoms of Jaundice & Hepatitis. The morning after her death, a large number of small worms were seen creeping out of her mouth. They probably came from her liver where they probably were the cause, or effect of her disease. It is ~~the liver exhibits~~ difficult to detect the presence of small worms in the liver. The presence of the large single worm found in the liver of Mrs. Holt was known by what she used to call a "Quirkling sensation". It is possible large doses of Calomel might dislodge them, but I can say nothing in its favor from my own experience. —

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Dissections exhibit the following appearance-
-ces after death from the diseases & disorders
of the liver.

After acute & chronic inflammation, the
usual marks of inflam.n - adhesion of the
liver to the diaphragm and of the diaphragm
to the lungs - a large abscess filled with
pus & sometimes with bile & blood -, and
a communication between this abscess
and the parts into which it usually
discharges itself which have been men-
-tioned - great congestion of blood in the
liver - great enlargement of the liver
from blood or water - with & without hyda-
-tids, - a rigid state of the liver induced by Hypilalgia,
Schirri partial & general, in the
latter case the liver enlarged in one in-
-stance so as to weigh 27 pounds, - a diminished
size of the liver - I have seen an instance
of this in our hospital. There was a

v called by Mr. Hunter interstitial ab=
=sorption. — The liver in this case re=
=sembles an ~~honeycomb~~ honey comb.

mark of a former Abscess upon it — an Absorption of the Substance of the liver — Tubercles — and Scrophulous tumors upon the liver — the Coats of the gall bladder Schirrous and bony — a Dilatation of the hepatic, cystic and common ducts to an inch in diameter — gall stones of all the shapes, and in all the numbers that have been mentioned — gangrene. ~~I have not~~ of which that is but ~~with~~ one case in books of medicine. Dr Baillie says he never saw an instance of it. Perhaps a congestion of blood was mistaken for it.

I have thus Gentlemen from a large mass of empirical rubbish and from my own Observations delivered to you an epitome of all the Diseases & disorders of the liver; but you must not expect to find them in the separate and distinct states in

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which I have described them. In no dis=
=eases do diseases and disorders anastomose
(if I may be allowed the expression) more
than in the liver. They are blended; they
succeed each other, they alternate with
each other, and they mutually produce
each other. Watch these changes narrowly.
Forget the hepatic nosology - attend to
symptoms particularly to the pulse. -
attend to the absence of ~~all~~ its ~~external~~
~~natural~~ symptoms - that is to its dumb
form - and prescribe for the state of the
system should it vary a dozen times a
day. -

I shall dismiss the subject of the dis=
=eases and disorders of the liver, by ~~remarks~~ repeating
a remark of the illustrious Dr Boerhaave,
and that is that the liver is ~~diseased~~ out of

V ~~I suspect it to be disorder undigested~~
~~in a more spiritual nature in stomach~~ old
~~and bowel complaints~~ from whence
he secretly smiled at our abortive ~~efforts~~ attempts
~~to~~ cure the diseases induced by it in ~~the~~
~~stomach, bowels other parts of the body~~
~~particularly~~ in the head, the Stomach,
the bowels, the kidneys, the muscles &
the Skin by directing our remedies
wholly to those parts of the body.

health or ~~ed~~ Order in 99 out of an 100 of all Chronic Diseases. Of how much im=portance then must ~~be~~ it ~~then~~ be to study its ~~functions and~~ derangements whether they appear in disease or disorder. ~~This cant only an open enemy~~ This is the more necessary as its diseases and disorders are not only numerous, and diffused thro'out the whole System, but ~~often~~ because they are often devoid of obvious cha=racteristic Symptoms. This is so much the case that the liver may be considered as pre-eminently the masked battery of death, the books ~~and as~~ that are worth reading upon ~~its~~ the diseases and disorders of the liver are Saunders and ~~Lake~~ Leake both of which are in our hospital library.